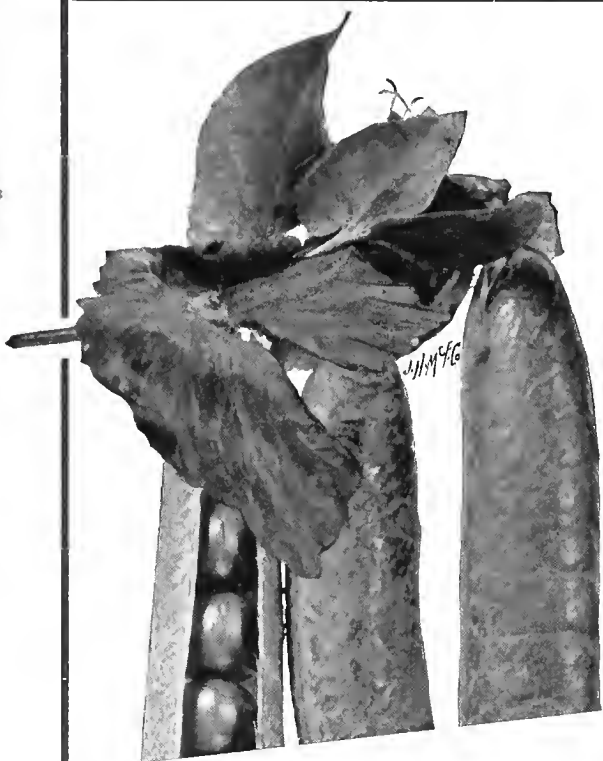


Annual Seed Catalogue



Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co.
Harrisburg, Penna.
May 1957

**Home-Grown
Field and
Garden**

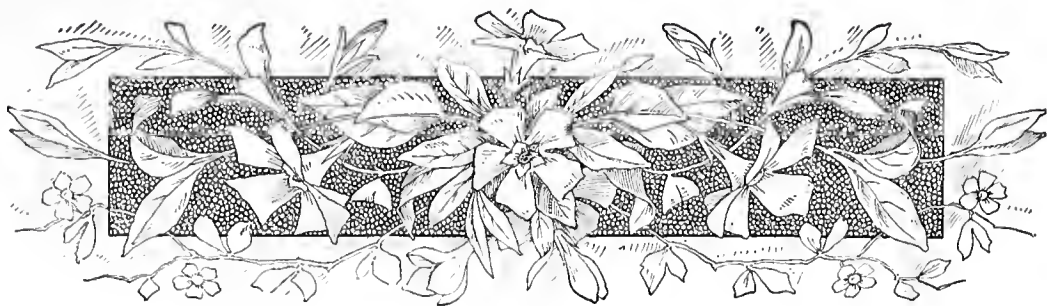
SEEDS



**Agricultural Tools
Fertilizers, Insecticides and
Specialties**

Farmers' Supply & Roofing Co.

256 Middle Street, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



Quantity of Seed Usually Sown to an Acre

Barley, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bus.
Bean, Dwarf, in hills	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Bean, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.
Beet, in drills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Buckwheat, broadcast.	1 bus.
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills	10 qts.
Corn, for soiling	3 bus.
Clover, Alsike	10 lbs.
Clover, Red, alone	20 lbs.
Clover, White, alone	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, White, with other seeds	4 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, alone	15 lbs.
Cucumber, in hills	1 to 2 lbs.
Grass, Blue, alone	4 bus.
Grass, Hungarian.....	1 bus.
Grass, Lawn	4 bus.
Grass, Orchard.....	2 to 3 bus.
Grass, Red-Top	3 bus.
Grass, Rhode Island Bent	3 bus.
Grass, Timothy	$\frac{3}{4}$ bus.
Millet	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bus.
Mustard.....	10 to 16 qts.
Oats, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Onion, in drills	4 to 6 lbs.
Parsnips, in drills	4 to 5 lbs.
Peas, Early, in drills	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Peas, Marrowfat, in drills	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Peas, broadcast.....	3 bus.
Radish, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Radish, broadcast	10 lbs.
Rye, broadcast.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus.
Salsify	6 to 8 lbs.
Spinach, in drills.....	25 lbs.
Turnip, in drills	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Turnip, broadcast.....	1 lb.
Vetch, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Wheat, in drills	$\frac{3}{4}$ bus.
Wheat, broadcast.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus.
Clover, Timothy, Red-Top, together	10 lbs.
Clover, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.; Timothy, 1 bus., Red-Top (chaff), or 8 lbs. clean seed.	



To Our Friends



WE take pleasure in presenting our seed book. It is larger and more complete in every way than our last year's edition. We first desire to thank our many customers for their liberal patronage and good will in the past, and also to thank them for their kind words as they have expressed their appreciation of the goods we sold last season. Our steadily growing business shows us that we are on the right track in selling **Home-Grown Seeds**. Connecticut being right in the seed belt of the world enables us to get our seeds from the growers, and, in this way, we are always offering to our customers fresh seeds at low prices.

How to Order. Write orders plainly and be careful to mark plain the name of seeds desired, as well as quantity. It is a good plan for the sender to preserve a copy of the order, as it may save trouble which may occur. Write name and post-office address, town, county and state very plainly.

Order Early. To avoid any uncertain delay, liable to occur later, we advise early orders. Do not wait until planting time to make up your list, but send it forward in good season.

Prompt Attention. Every order for seeds will receive prompt attention. If, for any cause, delay in shipment is found necessary, acknowledgment of the order will be made and the reason of the delay stated; at the earliest possible moment the goods will be forwarded as per directions.

Seeds by Mail. We will pay the postage on all the small seeds in packets, ounces, quarter-pounds and pounds that are purchased from this Catalogue. For Peas and Beans add at the rate of 15 cts. per quart to the Catalogue price, and for Corn at the rate of 10 cts. per quart when ordered by mail. When, on account of bulk or weight, goods cannot be sent by mail, we will deliver free to express or freight offices in Bridgeport, the purchaser to pay all other transportation charges.

Non-Warranty. Most of the failures in seeds are due to causes entirely beyond our control, such as unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too deep or too shallow planting, etc., which renders it impossible for us to guarantee success, although we take all possible care to supply only such goods as, under proper conditions, produces satisfactory results. We give no warranty as to description, quality or productiveness of any of the seeds, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop; every order for articles named in this Catalogue will be executed on these conditions only. It must, however, be plain to every one who gives the matter the slightest thought, that it is to our best interest to send out only such stock as will not only grow, but prove true to name and description. All seeds that we sell are tested.

FARMERS' SUPPLY AND ROOFING COMPANY

256 Middle Street



BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

General List of SELECT VEGETABLE SEEDS

ARTICHOKE

CULTURE.—Deep, rich sandy loam with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seed in May, and when large enough transplant into rows 3 or 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. When cold weather sets in bank the earth to the top, first cutting off and tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in the spring fork in a dressing of manure. The heads should be cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season.

French Globe. The standard sort. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

Early Purple, or Violet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows 1 foot apart, in May, four or five pounds to the acre, and keep down all weeds. To secure a strong, healthy plant, thin out the

seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart in the rows, saving only the strongest, the one-year plants to be set out in spring in a rich sandy loam dug 18 inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure.

Colossal. The most popular and standard sort. The roots are vigorous and productive.

Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.

Palmetto. Very desirable stock; green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Columbian Mammoth White. Very large, white stalks. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Barr's Mammoth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 60 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	100	1,000
Palmetto. Two-year-old	\$0 60	\$4 50
Colossal. Two-year-old	60	4 50
Barr's Mammoth		
Two-year-old	60	4 50

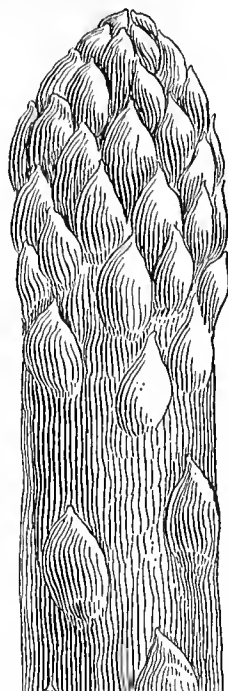
BEANS

CULTURE.—Plant at intervals of two weeks from May 1 to August 15. For field culture the rows should be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; for garden culture, 18 inches apart. Drop in drills in fields 2 or 3 inches apart to a depth of 1 or 2 inches.

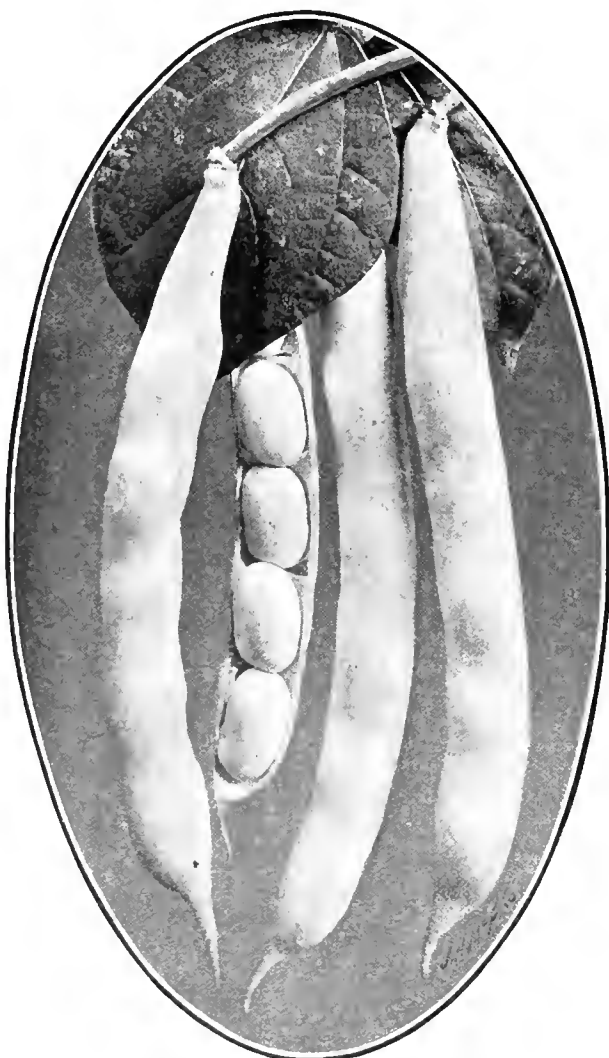
We supply packets of the Beans at 10 cts. each, postpaid

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS

Bountiful. Extra large; very prolific and long-bearing. Flat, green pod, tender and stringless. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.35.



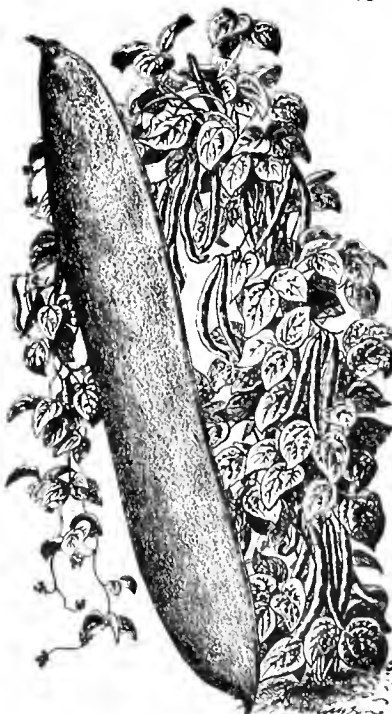
Palmetto Asparagus



Davis Kidney Wax Bean



Dwarf Davis Kidney Wax Beans

DWARF GREEN-PODDED SNAP BEANS, continued**Long Yellow Six Weeks.** Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.10.**Dwarf Horticultural.** Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.25.**Improved Extra-Early Valentine.** Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.25.**Large White Kidney.** Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.25.**DWARF WAX, or BUTTER BEANS****Davis Kidney Wax.** Pods long, bean flat, nearly waxy in color; seed pure white and eating qualities excellent. Beans pure white, and excellent for canners' use. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Lazy Wife.** A superior sort, of finest flavor. Beans large, medium dark green; abundant producer. Pods measure from 4½ to 6 inches in length. They are strong and thick, very fleshy, and entirely stringless. Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 20 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.50.**Wardwell's Kidney Wax.** A most excellent variety, widely known and deservedly popular. Pods come sound, long, broad, flat, brittle and stringless. Beans kidney-shape, white shaded with purplish brown; vine strong and upright in growth. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.85.**Currie's Rust-Proof Black Wax.** Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.85.**Improved Golden Wax.** Very large, flat pods, long, stringless. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.**Refugee Wax.** Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.**Valentine Wax.** One of the earliest; is very productive; first in quality; round pods. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**POLE, or RUNNING BEANS****CULTURE**—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry from the first of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part, in hills 4 feet each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fully set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, running four or five beans to a hill, and all of the smaller size about 20 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet long should be firmly set in the hills before planting seeds.**Large White Limas.** The genuine Lima Bean. Leading grower; fine variety for market or home use. Beans are flat, kidney-shape, pure white in color. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**King of the Garden.** Large in pod and bean; extra quality and handsome appearance. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Scarlet Runner.** A popular English variety; very ornamental, with scarlet blossoms. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Pole Horticultural.** Good as a snap or shell Bean. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 30 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Case Knife, or White Dutch.** Long, green, flat pods, used as snap or shell. Pkt. 20 cts., qt. 35 cts., pk. \$1.75.**GREEN-PODDED DWARF BEANS****Burpee Bush Lima.** Although the bush grows only 18 to 20 inches in height, the Beans are as large as the Pole Limas. This Bean has become immensely popular. The plants come true from seed and the dwarf habit has become well fixed. The strong constitution of the plant is shown in its stout, thick stalk, and large, deep green leathery leaves, and rich as well in its pile of thick, strong, handsome pods, which are as large and well filled as those of the Pole Limas. Identical in size and flavor with the Pole Lima, having the same rich buttery taste; preferred by many to that variety. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Goddard, or Boston Favorite.** Red pods, somewhat similar to Dwarf Horticultural. Popular in the Boston market as a shell variety. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.**Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** New. Extra large, very popular and entirely stringless; crisp and tender, and of fine quality. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$2.**Improved Early Red Valentine.** Very large and one of the most popular round-pod Beans; best snap sort. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.

Scarlet Runner Bean

BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (5 or 6 lbs. to the acre) and every two weeks, if for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop, sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills, 1 foot to 15 inches apart, and when well up, thin from 4 to 6 inches. The young Beets, with their tops, pulled out every other row, are excellent to be used as spinach. For this purpose sow frequently and use when the size of a hickory-nut.

Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, fine flavor. The roots are handsome; round and of good size. It has a small top, and is fine-grained; when cooked, it is tender, rich and sugary. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. A market-gardeners' strain; of great regularity in shape and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Eclipse. Very large, round roots and bright red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Egyptian. Very large, and of a dark blood-color; rich and flat in shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Swiss Chard Silver, or Sea Kale. Grown exclusively for its leaves. The middle of the leaf can be used and served like asparagus; the rest of the leaf like spinach. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50c.

MANGEL-WURZEL

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to 18 inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure.

Sow in May or June (5 or 8 lbs to the acre), in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart, and thin to 8 inches in the row. As soon as frost comes, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzels should be heaped to a height of perhaps 6 feet, in a dry, sloping situation; cover it first with one inch of sand, and as the cold increases, it should be covered by about 6 inches of either salt-hay, straw or corn-stalks.

By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated and the roots are made in perfect order. Sow from 5 to 8 lbs. to the acre.

Long Red Norbitant Giant. Sometimes called Jumbo or Colossal. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 30c.

Golden Tankard. Best and most popular for dairy farming; a very large, yellow-fleshed sort, said to contain a

large amount of sugar. Fine for either cattle or sheep; grows largely above ground; hardy, and a very heavy cropper. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 30c.

Long Red Mammoth Prize. The most largely grown of any of the Mangels. Leaves obtain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons per acre. Quality superior to the best for deep soil. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 30 cts.

French White Sugar. Red top, fine for stock. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Long Yellow Mammoth. Same as Long Red only in color.



BROCCOLI

CULTURE.—This vegetable closely resembles the cauliflower but is hardier. Like cabbage and cauliflower, it succeeds best in deep rich moist soil and in cool weather. Plant the same time as cabbage, and give the same general culture.

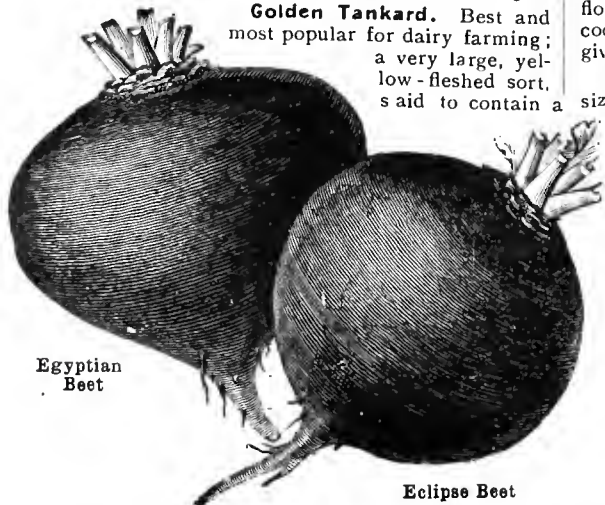
Early Purple Cape. Hardy; head of medium size, and compact formation. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE.—Species of the cabbage family. It produces along the whole length of the stem in the same way as cauliflower. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in a seed-bed, and the plants afterward set out in rows 2 feet apart, and cultivated like cabbage. Being small and hard, the sprouts are not in the least affected by frost.

Carters' Perfection. A new variety of fine quality and compact growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.

Paris Market One-half Dwarf. A most excellent variety, and a sure cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.



CABBAGE

CULTURE.—For very early sow in January or February in hotbeds. Set out, when plants are strong enough, into other hotbeds or sow in coldframes in March; transplant to the open ground when danger from killing frost is past, into rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches apart in a row. For succession, sow in the open ground the last of March or early in April. The autumn and winter varieties sow in April or early in May, in shallow frames, 3 or 4 inches apart; transplant early, in rows 2½ feet apart and 2 feet in the row. Cabbage succeeds best in a fresh, rich soil, well manured and deeply dug or plowed. The late plants are subject to an attack of cabbage-fly, which destroys them as fast as they appear above ground. To preserve the plants, sprinkle them with wood-ashes, air-slaked lime, plaster or slug-shot or tobacco-dust early in the morning while the plants are wet with dew.

Early Jersey Wakefield. A leading early variety, and one of the best for prime or market-gardeners' use; conical shape and good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts., lb. \$2.50.

Early Winnigstadt. This has been a favorite for many years, as it is good for either early or late use. In some sections the best early sort; conical shape; quality very good. This variety is especially adapted for light soils, where it does better than other sorts. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Henderson's Early Summer. The only early and round, flat head Cabbage; fully one week earlier than any flat cabbage, and cutting one-third more than any other extra-early. It heads firmly, is fine grown and of extra good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Red Dutch. The best known of the red Cabbages, being used for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.50.



Early Flat Dutch

Early Flat Dutch. Early, and heads smaller than Late Flat Dutch; a good second early; sure header, weighing 10 or 12 pounds. Valuable garden sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.

Early French Oxheart. A little later than Early York, short stems, heads heart-shaped. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼ lb. 50 cts.

Late Flat Dutch. Large solid heads; one of the best keepers; fine-grained white Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.

Savoy Green Globe. Heads large and rather loose, but very tender; pleasant flavor. The whole head can be used for cooking; leaves wrinkled, and dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.

Excelsior Late Flat Dutch. A very valuable late variety for main winter crops. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.

CHERVIL

Curled. Used for flavoring soups and salads, and has a strong flavor and perfume. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. \$1.

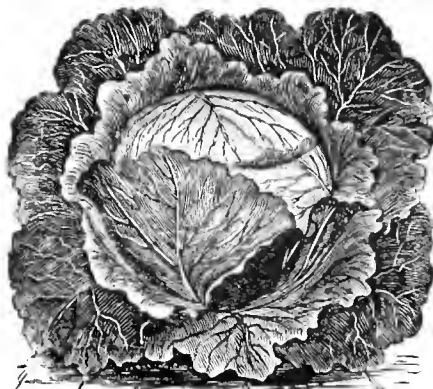


Early Winnigstadt

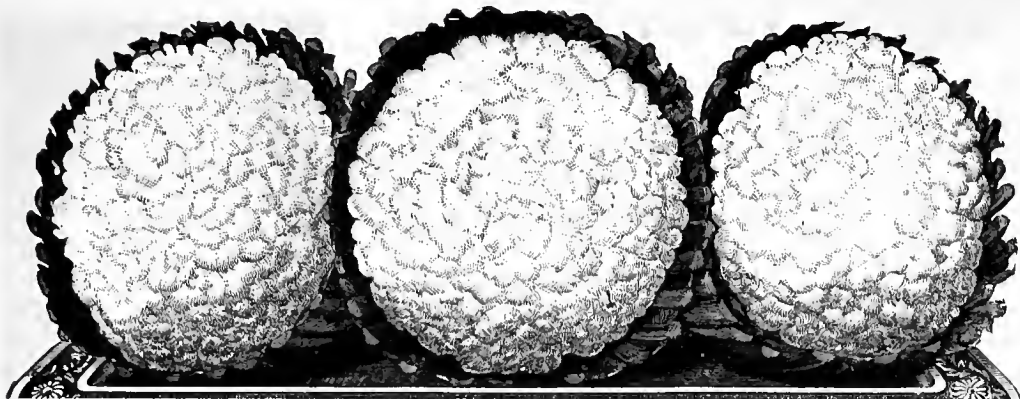
Warren Stonemason. An improvement on the Stonemason Drumhead. Heads round, firm and large; is an extra good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.25.

Bridgeport Drumhead. This is the favorite Cabbage in this vicinity for shippers and truckers. Heads are round, large and very solid, and thus seldom burst, as do many sorts. Ours is the genuine stock; none better at any price. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.

Danish Ball. This extra hard-heading variety of Cabbage originated in Denmark. It is the medium-sized head white Cabbage that is received from abroad during the early spring months, and, even after the long journey, arrives in splendid condition. It is the medium-headed rich variety, but is used always as a winter Cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼ lb. 65 cts.



Henderson's Early Summer



Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower

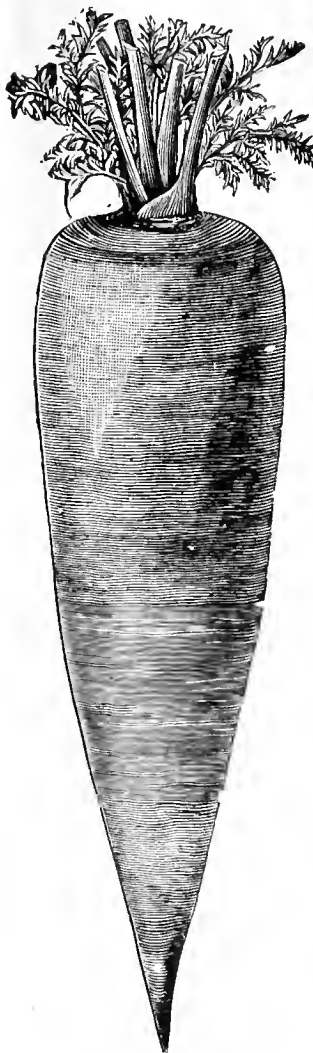
CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—The same as for cabbage, excepting extra manure and plenty of water will pay on Cauliflower. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and have the plants covered with a heavy mulch of hay or straw; it will keep the soil moist and the plants will not suffer from drought. The early kind should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April. The late kind may be planted out the same as for cabbage.

Henderson's Early Snowball. Each strain of this popular variety is unequalled. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or open ground. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90 cts., oz. \$1.75.

Half Early Paris. A popular white sure-heading variety, either for early or late use. Pkt. 10 cts.

Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt. A fine strain of the Erfurt Cauliflower. Almost as early as the Snowball; grows about 14 inches high, producing very solid, pure white beads of the very finest quality; seldom fails to form a good-sized head. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.



CARROTS

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, 3 or 4 pounds per acre.

CULTURE.—Carrots to grow in perfection require a rich, deep sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in May and June in drills about 1 foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row. Sow for main crop in June and July. The large late variety for field culture should be sown in drills 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, so as to cultivate by horse. An important point in sowing Carrots (as in all other seeds) is to tread the rows firmly after sowing.

Danvers Half-Long Orange. A rich oval red variety; very smooth and handsome, producing very large crops; an excellent market variety. Tops are medium size and coarsely divided. The roots taper to a blunt point; flesh sweet, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety grow shorter, it produces more bulk to the acre than the large field varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Improved Long Orange. Extensively grown; hardly equal to Danvers in quality, but good and hardy in the yield. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Scarlet Horn. The favorite early red summer variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Oxheart. A useful variety on soil, too hard and stiff for the longer-growing sort, as it is not over 5 or 6 inches long. Can be pulled by hand. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

CORN SALAD

Large Green Cabbaging. A small, hardy salad. Used also as a substitute for lettuce. Can be sown in September and wintered over same as spinach. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

CHICORY

The dried roots are roasted and mixed with coffee, or used as a substitute. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

CORN, SWEET or SUGAR

One quart will plant 200 hills, 10 quarts to an acre

CULTURE.—The sweet and sugar varieties being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For a succession, continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering early sorts 1 inch; early and late sorts, 1½ inches, and thin out to three plants to a hill. Extra-early varieties can be planted 18 inches apart in the row and 2½ feet between the rows.

Packet of any variety of Sweet Corn, 10 cts., postpaid

EARLY CORN

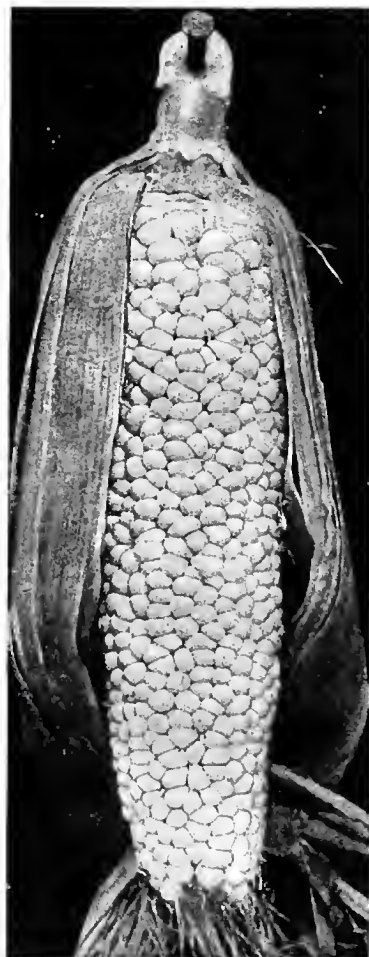
Metropolitan. An extra-early variety; leaves a few days earlier than Cory. It produces large ears, grows 5½ feet high; ears set low; quality good, being sweet and sugary. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Red Cory. A very large variety; good-sized ears. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.

White Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory, with white cob. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Early Maine. Second-early; large ears and good quality. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Early Crosby. A favorite variety; very large producer; rich, sugary flavor. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.



Country Gentleman

Bridgeport Yellow Golden.

Extra-early Sweet Corn; the largest and best of the extreme earlies. Most delicious in flavor. The stalks are dwarf and strong in habit, growing to the height of 4 feet. They bear two or three good ears, which are well set above the ground. Ears 5 or 6 inches in length, of broad, yellow grain, well filled. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.75.

GENERAL AND LATE CROP

Country Gentleman.

Leaves about the same time as Stowell's Evergreen; ears of medium size, deep grains placed in irregular rows on the cob and deliciously sweet. One of the best. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 30 cts., pk. 90 cts.

Potter's Excelsior.

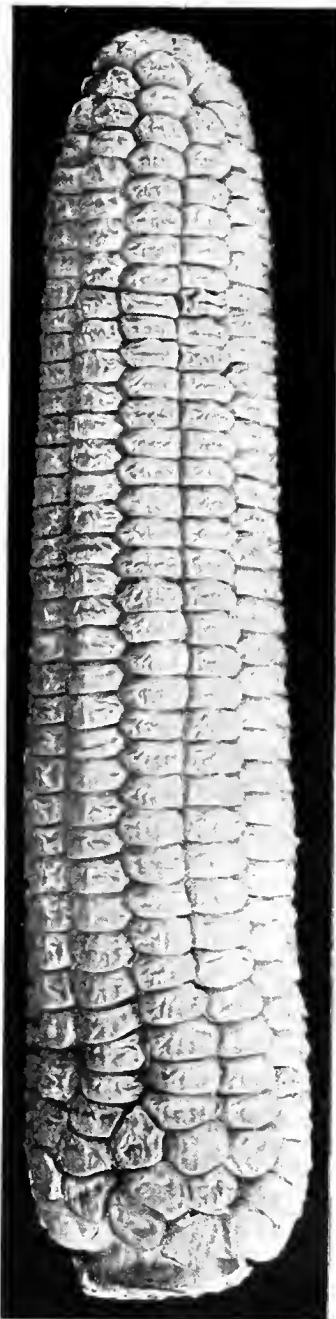
A second-early variety; ears are large and sweet. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., 2 qts. 25 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Stowell's Improved Evergreen.

Productive; very tender, sugary and remains in good condition, suitable for cooking for a long time. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Hickox. Handsome ears; very white and of rich flavor. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts.

Black Mexican. The grains are black when fully matured. It is one of the sweetest and finest table varieties we know of. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 15 cts., pk. 75 cts.



Stowell's Evergreen

We buy our seed potatoes direct from the Maine growers. All seed true to name.



Golden self-blanching Celery

CELERY

We shall be pleased to furnish you with culture for Celery if you will mention it with your order.

Boston Market. This variety is of superior quality and is very popular among Celery growers living near Boston. It is of a very mild flavor and extremely tender and crisp. It forms a cluster of heads instead of a single large one, and should be blanched by earthing up. Pkt 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.20

Giant Pascal. A superior keeping sort. Stalks are very large, thick, solid crisp, and of rich nutty flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly and retains its freshness a long time. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.25.

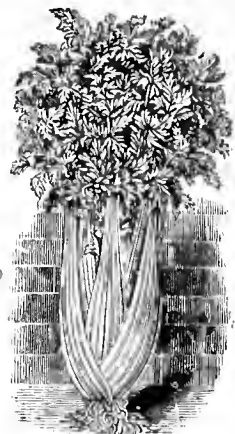
Improved White Plume. Naturally white; most popular variety of Celery; very large, ornamental and, in quality, surpassed by none. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75.

Golden Self-blanching. American-grown seed and a sort requiring but little labor to cultivate. Hard; rich golden yellow, with light yellowish green outer leaves. Pkt. 10c., oz. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Giant Golden Heart. A selection from Dwarf Golden Heart, which it resembles, but grows larger and is a better keeper; a favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.

CELERIAC (Turnip-Rooted Celery)

Large Early Erfurt. We have found this to be a great improvement on some of the older sorts of Celeriac, for while of equally good flavor it attains a larger size. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.



Boston Market Celery

CUCUMBERS

One ounce will plant 60 hills, 2 lbs. an acre

CULTURE.—For very early Cucumbers, sow April 1 in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted to the open ground in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or protected by hand-glasses. For early use, plant after the weather has become warm and settled, in hills about 4 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill, when all danger from insects is over. For succession, put in a warm, moist, rich loamy soil, and continue planting at intervals for a succession. The Cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not. If left to ripen it destroys their productiveness. For pickles, plant from June until the middle of July.

White Spine Improved. Very handsome and uniformly early variety. It is very productive, crisp and of a fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Early Frame, or Short Green. A vigorous grower and a great producer; fruit immense in size; very large and good for pickling or slicing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75c.

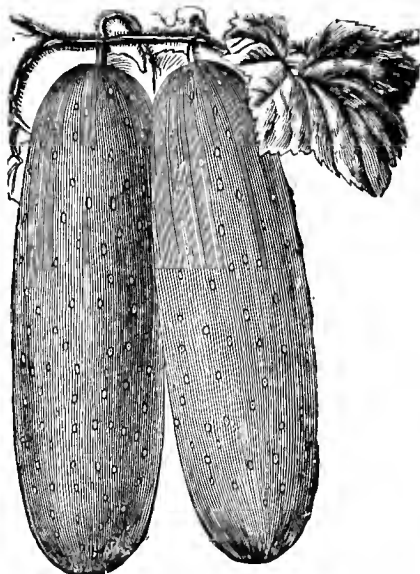
Cumberland. The best pickling sort yet introduced, being very handsome and prolific, with flesh fine, very crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. 90 cts.

Long Green Turkey. The leading long-growing sort; used for pickling. Fruits are dark green, long and well formed; fine; crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Japanese Climbing. Can be grown on a trellis; very prolific and of good quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Extra-Early Russian. Earliest variety known. Hardy; fruit very small and of fine quality for pickling and slicing. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Horton's Pickling. Fruit hard, small and pointed at each end; color dark green; great seller. One of the best sorts for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.



Improved White Spine Cucumber

CRESS

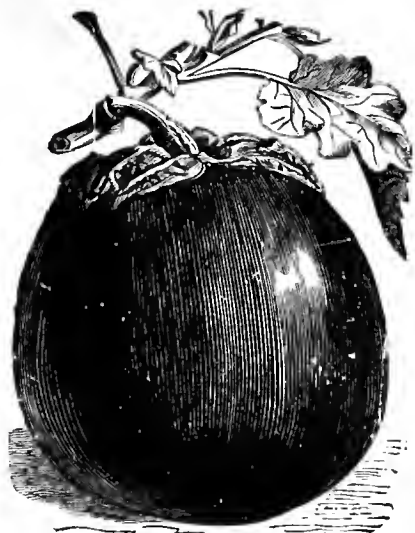
CULTURE.—Sow thickly in shallow drills early in the spring, and at intervals throughout the season for a succession. Water Cress requires a stream of running water, ditch or pond, in which it will grow without any care, excepting that of keeping weeds from interfering with it.

Extra Curled, or Pepper Grass. Of fine flavor; best suited to a dry soil. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Erfurt. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

DANDELION

Grows 2 feet, with leaves dark green, curly and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by light frost. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.



Improved New York Spineless Eggplant

EGGPLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed very early in the spring, and transplant when 2 inches high into a second bed or small pots. If this is not done, thin to 4 inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather has become settled and warm. Keep some back in frames for second planting in case the weather changes unexpectedly.

Improved New York Spineless. The strongest, earliest and best; large, oval, deep spines; large and productive. Pkt. 10 cts.

ENDIVE

CULTURE.—Sow for an early supply about the middle of April. As it is used mostly in the fall months, the main sowings are made in June and July. When up thin out to 8 inches apart, and water well afterwards if dry. When the leaves are six to eight inches long, blanch by gathering together and tying near the top. This must be done when the plants are quite dry or they will decay. Before cold weather take up carefully with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in a coldframe or cellar for use. Keep dry and give plenty of air or they will decay.

Broad Leaf. A very sweet variety for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

Green Curled. A standard sort for fall and winter. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

KALE

An ounce of seed will sow a drill about 200 feet long

CULTURE.—Kale is more hardy than cabbage. Most extensively grown for winter and spring use, and is improved by frost. Sow from May or June, and culture the same as cabbage. For early spring use sow in September and protect during the winter.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out with good culture to 3 feet in diameter. Leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts.

LEEK

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill

CULTURE.—It is very hardy and easily cultivated. It thrives best in a light, deep and rich soil. Sow as early in the spring as practicable, in drills 1 inch deep and 1 foot apart. When 6 or 8 inches high, they may be transplanted in rows 10 inches apart each way, as deep as possible, that the neck may be covered and blanched.

American Flag. Early and superior to London Flag; very popular with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.



Extra Curled Cress



Boston Market Lettuce

Big Boston Market Lettuce

Simpson Early Curled White-seeded Lettuce

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in hotbeds in February or March, and transplant into sheltering border with southern exposure. For succession, sowings may be made in the open ground as early as spring opens, transplanting until July. Always thin out where all the plants are strong.

Boston Market. Hardy and crisp; the earliest heading variety; good for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Big Boston. Fine for forcing in coldframe or in open ground. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Improved Hanson. This superior Lettuce is one of the best for summer hotels; best selected sort. The heads grow to a remarkable size and are white, tender and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Black-seeded Tennisball. A favorite forcing variety; forms a close hard head with few outer leaves. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Tennisball White-seeded. Extensively grown for forcing and heading under glass; heads firm and of good size; very white and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

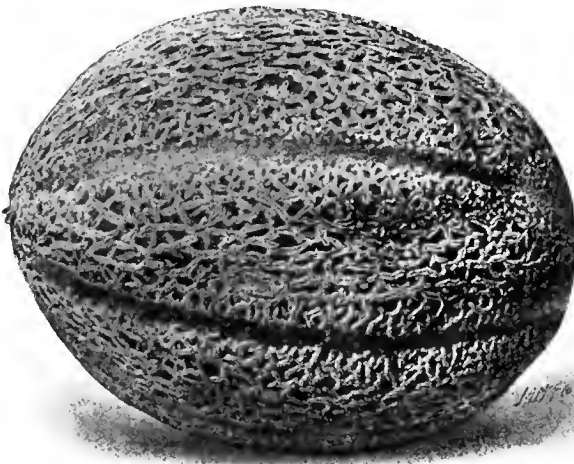
Iceberg. New. Of beautiful appearance and excellent quality; leaves green, slightly tinted with red at the edge; of good size and solid. It is bound to be a leader. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Simpson Early Curled White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for planting in open ground; a favorite with market-gardeners. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Prizehead Early. Leaves green and rich, very thin, crisp and tender. One of the best for private use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

MUSKMELONS

One ounce will sow about 50 hills, 2 or 3 lbs., in hill, an acre



Rocky Ford Improved Muskmelon

CULTURE—Melons thrive best in light, rich soil. Plant early in May, when the ground has become warm and dry, in hills 6 feet apart each way for Muskmelons, 8 feet for Watermelons. Previous to sowing the seed mix a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure in each hill and plant in each twelve or fifteen seeds. After all danger of the bugs is over thin out to three plants per hill. When about 1 foot long pinch off the tips to make them branch. Give plenty of water and feed liquid manure occasionally. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing on pieces of sod in a hotbed, and when warm enough transplant to open ground.

Rocky Ford Improved. This delicious melon is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, and beautifully netted. It has been improved at Rocky Ford, Colorado, a section noted for its fine Muskmelons, and from this point they have been shipped to every city in the United States, thus gaining a national reputation for the "Rocky Ford." The



Mountain Sweet Watermelon

MUSKMELONS, continued

melons average about 5 inches in length, and are of a most delicious flavor; the flesh is fine-grained and light green color. This is the most popular variety of Muskmelons grown, and in season will be found on the table of all leading hotels and restaurants. The seed we offer is from an improved strain of the true oval type, but highly prized by the growers at Rocky Ford. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Emerald Gem. A small very early melon; form globular, flesh salmon-color; solid; the flavor is exceptionally fine; exterior dark green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50.

Hackensack. Melons grow to a large size and attractive appearance. Flesh green, very sweet and sugary; outer skin is heavily netted. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.

WATERMELONS

One ounce for 30 hills, 4 or 5 lbs. for an acre

For culture, see directions under heading of Muskmelons.

Mountain Sweet. Early, large, oblong; skin dark green, flesh red, very solid and sweet; a good melon for northern gardens. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts.

Kolb's Gem. A delicious, sugary flavor; bright red, flesh firm and solid; one of the most productive and nice for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Cole's Early. The earliest variety; large heart, flesh of fine texture and good flavor; rind thick. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Cultivated for salad. The leaves are used like cress when very young. Sow thickly in rows at different times from April to June, and cut when about two inches high; for use during winter it may be sown at intervals in boxes, in the greenhouse, or in a frame.

Brown or Black. More pungent in flavor than white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 25 cts.

NASTURTIUMS

Four ounces of seed to 100 feet of row

CULTURE.—Both for use and ornament. The seed-pods, which resemble capers, are gathered while green and tender for pickling and the leaves are used for mixing in salads. Sow early in the spring in drills about 1 inch deep in light rich soil when all danger of frost is over. Train tall ones on trellis or fences and grow the dwarf ones in beds.

Tall Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

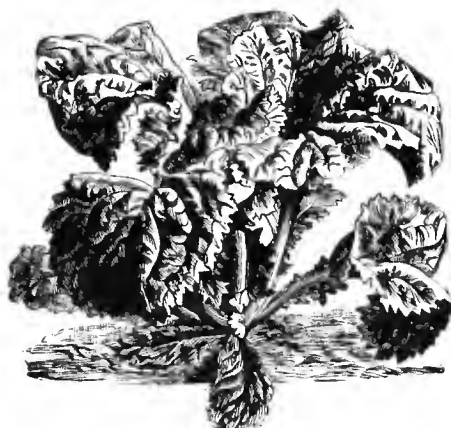
Dwarf Mixed. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

OKRA, or GUMBO

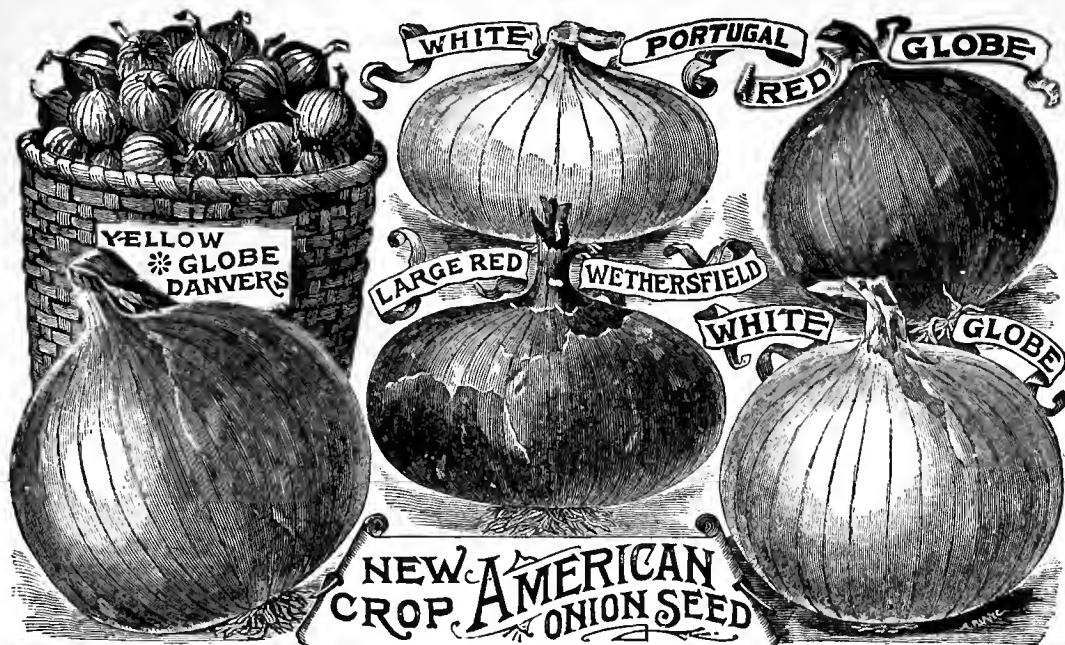
CULTURE—This vegetable is of the easiest culture, and grows freely, bearing abundantly in any ordinary garden soil. Sow early in May in drills two inches deep; thin out the plants until about three feet apart.

Dwarf Green. Early and productive; tender pods. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

White Velvet. Large creamy white pods, very tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.



Mustard



ONIONS

One ounce for 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 lbs. for one acre

CULTURE.—For sets, sow the seeds very thickly in drills, as early as possible in the spring. As soon as the tops die off in summer, remove them to a dry, airy place, and early the following spring replant by placiog sets in shallow drills 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the drills. The Onions by this process attain a large size. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills, 1 foot apart and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in March or early April, in strong, well-manured land, and thinning them out to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the drills. They delight in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

By sowing seed in frames in February or March and transplanting in April, Onions of immense size can be obtained. For this purpose the varieties Southport, Eoglish Yellow and Red are usually preferred.

Yellow Globe Danvers. A standard sort, and one of the most desirable. An excellent keeper, and very productive. Our strain of this variety is a true globe shape and not of the flat type. It is the best paying Onion that is grown for general crop, and has been the leading variety for years. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the leading variety in the eastern states; grows to full size the first season from seed; large and fine; an easy keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 85c.

Southport Yellow Globe. A very large, haad-some globe-shaped yellow variety. Very productive, of mild flavor. This is also a favorite variety for the Onion grower. The outer skin is a beautiful pale yellow; the bulbs are a beautiful globe shape; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Southport Red Globe. Beautiful globe shape; a good keeper, and of superior quality. This variety

is very popular in the market as a red sort. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Southport White Globe. Pure white color, mild flavor, and equally as good for shipping as the yellow sort. It is an important yielder, and also sells at high prices. It is best to dry these Onions in a shady place, where they will get plenty of air. Our seed of this strain is very fine and raised from selected bulbs, and is much better than ordinary seeds offered by some houses. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

ONION SETS

Prices subject to market changes.

Onion Sets should be planted out as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work. Plant them in rows 1 foot apart, in sets 3 or 4 inches apart in the row.

Yellow, White and Red. Qt. 15 cts.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE.—Sow in good soil in May, when the ground has become warm, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way; or in fields of corn about every fourth hill. Plant at the same time with the corn. Always avoid planting near other vines, as they will hybridize.

Common Field. This variety is most extensively grown throughout New England and New York for field culture. It is generally planted with corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Sweet, or Sugar. Skin and flesh deep orange-yellow, very fine grain, sweet and fine for pies. The pie Pumpkin of New England. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts., lb. 50 cts.

PEAS

One quart will plant about 100 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels for one acre

CULTURE.—Peas mature earlier in a light rich soil. For general crop, a rich, deep loam or inclining to clay is best. Sow in double rows 6 or 8 inches apart, in rows 2 or 4 feet apart; the tall ones require brush. Commence sowing the extra-early varieties as early as the ground can be worked in March or April, continuing for a succession every two weeks until June, then discontinuing until the middle of August, when a good crop may be secured by sowing the extra-early and large sorts for fall use. They should be kept clean and earthed up twice during the growth. The wrinkled varieties are not so hardy as the small, round sorts and, if planted early, they should have a dry soil or they are liable to rot in the ground. They are, however, the sweetest and best-flavored varieties. The dwarf varieties are best suited for small gardens or for forcing. Plant in rows 1 foot deep.

Packets of all varieties of Peas, 10 cts. each, postpaid,

Alaska. An extra-early round Pea, bearing pods of a dark green color. 2 feet. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk \$1.10.

Advancer. Prolific; well-filled, long pods, tender and of delicious flavor. 2 feet. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk \$1.10.

American Wonder. A very fine, extra-early wrinkled variety. The flavor and growth of the peas are excellent, and this dwarf head makes it a desirable sort. 10 inches. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10 cts., pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk \$1.65.

Champion of England. A popular wrinkled variety; delicious flavor, and profuse bearer; peas are large and very tender. Pt. 15c., qt. 25c., pk. \$1.

Everbearing.

A first-class Pea for fall and autumn use; pods 3 or 4 inches long, containing 6 or 8 peas of rich flavor; very sweet and tender. 2 feet. Pt. 15c., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.15.

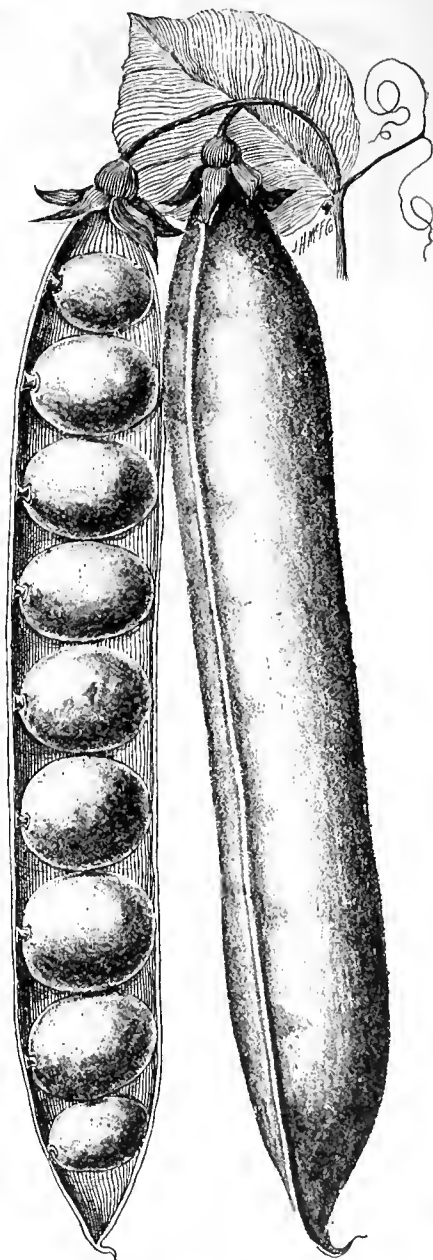
First and Best. Is very large and prolific. Popular with canners $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.

Gradus, or Prosperity. This fine extra-early combines the best qualities with extreme earliness, and it is also very productive. It is very hardy and can be planted nearly as early as the smooth Peas; growth vigorous and healthy; vines 3 feet in height, and is very prolific, bearing pods fully as large as Telephone. The color of the shelled pea is a beautiful light green, which color they retain after being cooked; quality and flavor are delicious, and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Pt. 25 cts., qt. 40 cts., pk. \$2.

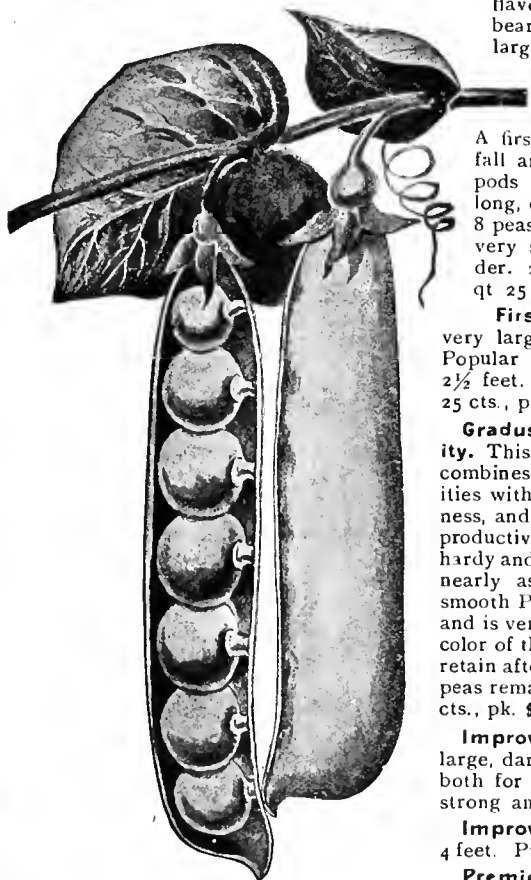
Improved Stratagem. Pods of immense size, filled with very large, dark green peas of the finest quality. This is a great favorite, both for private gardens and for the trucker. The vines grow strong and vigorous. 2 feet. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.40.

Improved Telephone. Smooth pods, and peas of finest quality. 4 feet. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.

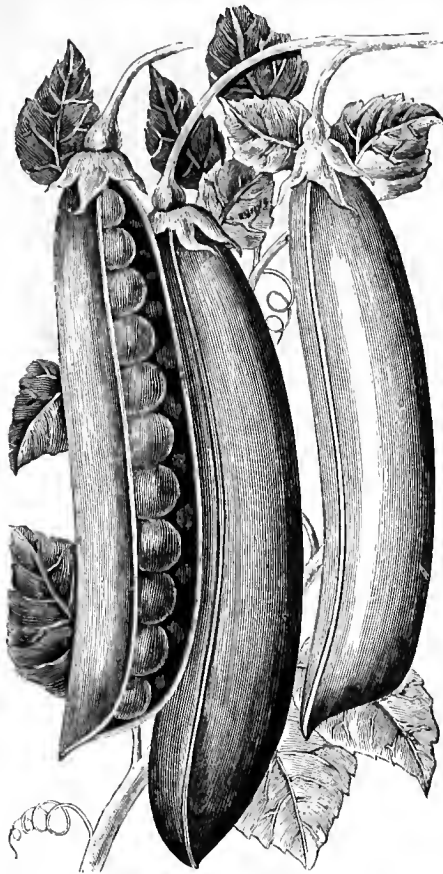
Premium Gem. Fine flavor; dwarf wrinkled variety. 18 inches. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.



Advancer Peas



Gradus Peas



Nott's Excelsior Peas

PEAS, continued

Nott's Excelsior. An improvement on the American Wonder, being as early, if not a little earlier, and the pods are decidedly larger, and grow more of them to the plant. It grows about one-half taller than the American Wonder, and careful comparison of the two sorts, taken side by side, shows Nott's Excelsior to be a decided improvement in every way. 14 inches. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.50.

Black-eyed Marrowfat. An old favorite. Pt. 10 cts., qt. 20 cts., pk. 85 cts.

Yorkshire Hero. A splendid wrinkled Pea for garden or kitchen. Grows 2½ feet high. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., pk. \$1.15.

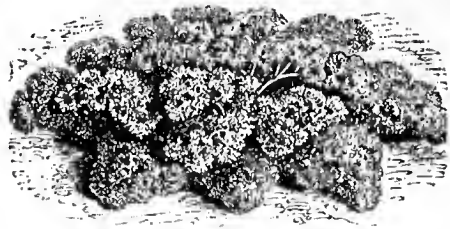
Canada Field. For prices, see Field Seeds.

Cow Peas. For prices, see Field Seeds.

PARSLEY

CULTURE.—Used for garnishing and flavoring soups, meats, etc. Grows best in mellow, rich soil. Sow thickly early in April in rows 1 foot apart and ½ inch deep; thin out the plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows. The seed is slow of germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist these coming up quicker, soak the seed a few hours in warm water, or sprout in damp earth and sow when it swells or bursts. For winter use, protect in frames or light cellar.

Champion Moss Curled. The standard variety, grown for edging and good for flavoring. One of the most valuable varieties. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

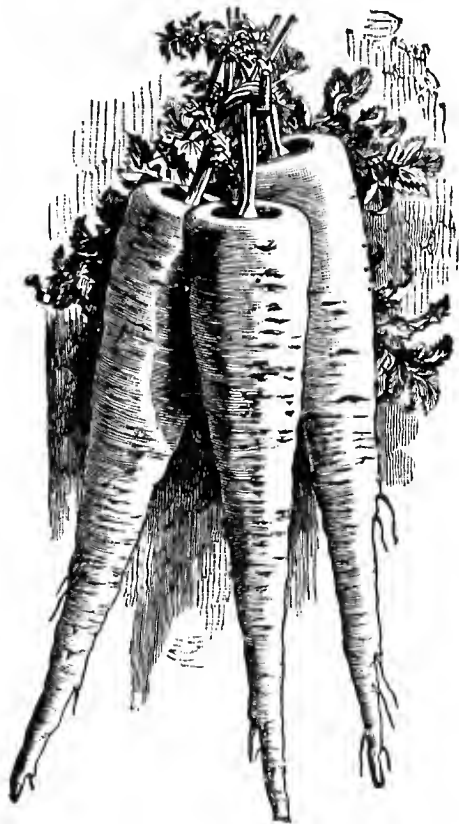
PARSNIPS

One ounce for 200 feet of drill, 5 or 6 lbs. to the acre

CULTURE.—Sow as early in spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart and ½ inch deep, in a rich, deep soil. Thin out to 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants of this sort are improved by leaving them in the ground over winter for spring use. Secure enough in pits or cellar for immediate need. Is valuable for feeding stock as well as for table use.

Long Smooth. The best variety. Long, very smooth; white; tender, juicy and of excellent flavor. This strain was one of the earliest. The roots grow to an ideal shape and have the distinct hollow crown. It has been improved for a number of years and is now nearly perfect, the roots growing uniformly in size and shape. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts.

We sell Armour's Fertilizer—nothing better



Parsnips

PEPPERS

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants

CULTURE.—Peppers are indispensable for seasoning for soups and meats. Large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and pickling. Mild white varieties are used for mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are best for sauce. Sow in hotbeds in March or April, or in a warm, sheltered border in April, and when the season is favorable transplant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row in good rich ground.

Large Bell, or Boston Market. Large early variety, mild flavor, thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. A small, long, bright red sort; very productive, extremely strong and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.



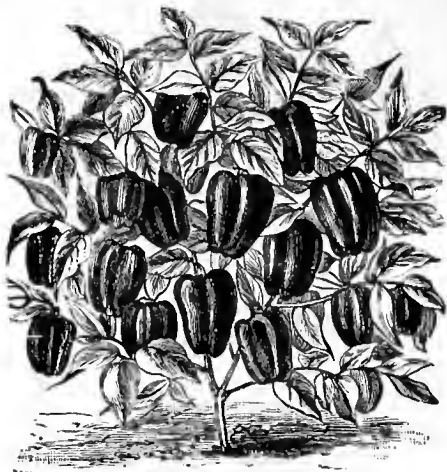
Improved Long Scarlet Radish

RADISHES

CULTURE—Radishes thrive best in low, rich mellow soil. To bring out their mild qualities they must make a quick and tender growth. Sow for very early use in hotbeds during winter and early spring, or later in well-sheltered borders, in well-manured, deeply dug and finely raked soil. Sow in drills 10 inches apart; sow at intervals of two or three weeks until September for succession. Sow winter varieties in July or August. They make the best growth in autumn and must be taken out before severe frosts and stored away in a cool cellar or sand in a pit, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter. Before serving put in cold water, which adds to their freshness.

Vick's Scarlet Globe. Olive-shaped; one of the very earliest Radishes in cultivation. Equally good for forcing or open culture in the spring and early summer. Color a beautiful scarlet; crisp, juicy and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15 cts.

Improved Long Scarlet. Hardy top; a well-known and very popular variety; of excellent quality; standard sort for market and home garden; early, brittle and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.



Large Bell Pepper

French Breakfast. Olive-shaped; pink color, white tip, and the favorite variety for the markets of Paris; popular everywhere. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Scarlet White-tipped. Very large. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

Olive-Shaped White. An excellent summer Radish. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts.

RHUBARB

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring in drills a foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. In the fall, or the following spring, transplant into deep, rich soil about three feet apart each way. If propagated by dividing the roots, it may be done either in fall or spring, planting it at the same distance apart as given above.

Victoria. Very large variety. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.

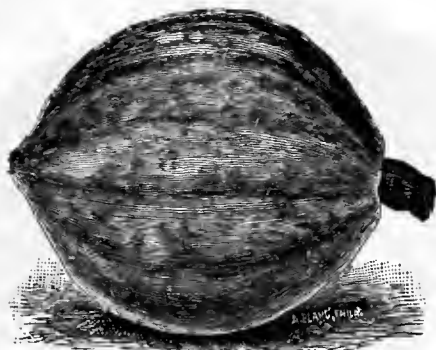
SQUASH

One ounce will plant 50 hills, one ounce of Vegetable Marrow 25 hills

CULTURE.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as previously given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular about soil. The smaller varieties should be planted 4 feet



Improved Hubbard Squash



Boston Marrow Squash

SQUASH, continued

apart each way, and the winter sorts 8 feet; three plants are sufficient for a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squash intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Improved Hubbard. The well-known and standard-rich variety. Our strain is an excellent one: the growth favorable in all markets; very popular in the East. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., lb. \$1.

Boston Marrow. A fine, full variety; oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and firm; best for pies, and also for canning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 55 cts.

Bay State. Is a hardy, green-shelled variety; good for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck. The standard summer variety; small crookneck; skin fine yellow; very large, and quick producer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Essex Hybrid. A standard winter sort: flesh a trifle darker than the Hubbard; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

New Warted Hubbard. A superior strain of main Squash, and entirely covered with warty excrescences; rich, dark green color, and of very best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts.

Dunlap's Prolific Marrow. A brilliant orange-red color; one of the earliest, and fine fall variety; a good keeper and excellent quality; fine for pies and canners' use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

American Turban. Orange-yellow flesh of good flavor; for fall and winter use. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.



Spinach

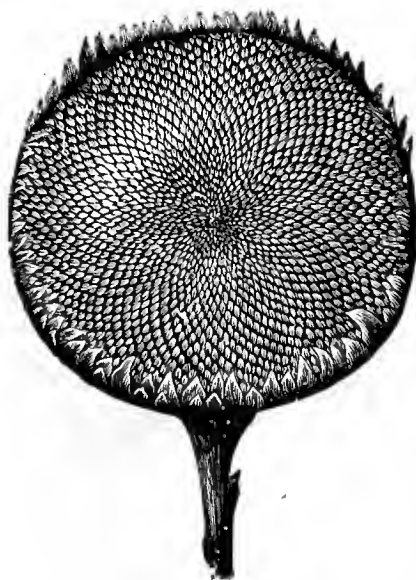
SPINACH

One ounce per 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 lbs. in drills for an acre

CULTURE.—Sow Spinach either broadcast or in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, and sow every two weeks for succession. For winter and early spring use, sow in September in well-manured ground; cover with straw on approach of severe cold weather. The ground cannot be too rich; the stronger the ground the more delicate and succulent will be the production.

Improved Thick-leaved. Produces dark green crumpled leaves; large shape, tender and fit to cook a long time before going to seed; of fine substance and flavor. Oz. 5 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts., lb. 30 cts.

Bloodsdales Savoy-leaved. A heavy cropper of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves, crimped and curled like a savoy cabbage; hardy and more productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., lb. 30c.



Mammoth Sunflower

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—The demand for Salsify is increasing from year to year, as its delicious qualities are becoming known. It is used stewed, boiled or fried, and sometimes as a salad sliced raw in vinegar with salt and pepper. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, and is commonly called "Vegetable Oyster." The directions for growing and keeping are the same as for parsnip.

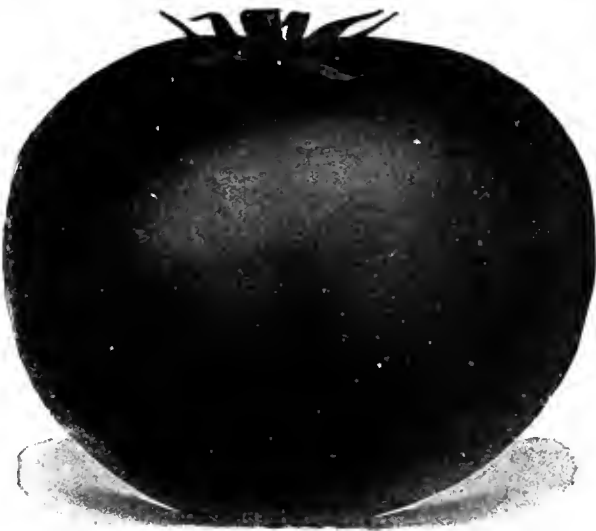
Improved Long White. Roots of medium size, white and smooth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

MAMMOTH SUNFLOWER SEED

An excellent and cheap food for fowls; farmers should plant this for feeding chickens. It is largely productive of seed, as the heads grow to a large size, sometimes measuring as much as 18 inches in diameter, and are full of seed. Pkt. 5 cts., lb. 10 cts.

TOMATOES

CULTURE.—For early plants sow in hotbeds early in April in drills 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high transplant in another hotbed 4 inches apart each way. Plant out in the open ground early in May, as soon as all danger from frost is over, 4 feet apart each way in hills which should have a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed in the soil. Water freely at the time of transplanting. When the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be grown in a shallow box or a large flower pot by placing it in the sunny window in a warm room or in the kitchen. For late use, sow in a sheltered border in May and set out plants in July. All the green fruit can be picked off and ripened under glass. By training the vines on trellis or tying to stakes the fruit will ripen better and be of fine quality.



Sparks' Earliana Tomato

very large, deep red and astonishingly heavy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Sparks' Earliana. A good variety. It is hardy and can be set out early; color of flesh deep red; very solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts., oz. 45 cts.

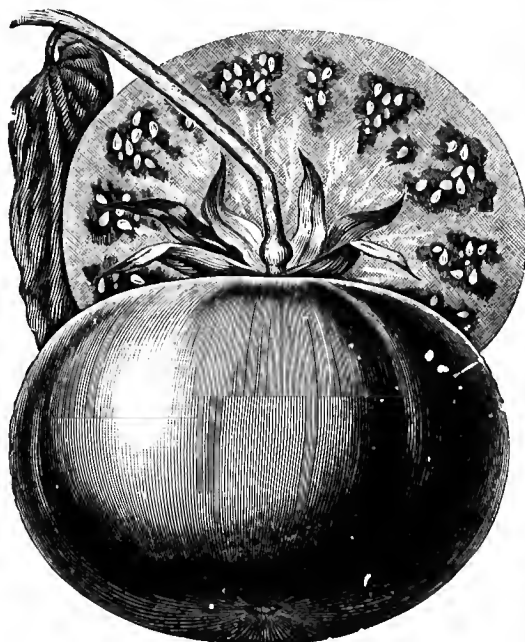
Ponderosa. A very fine new sort. Very early, solid and of good flavor. Specimens have been grown to weigh four pounds. Color bright red; very few seeds. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.

Acme Early. Well known and easily cultivated. Large, smooth and ripens evenly; color purplish red. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts., lb. \$2.

Golden Queen. Good size and quality, bright yellow color. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.

TOBACCO

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. Best adapted to the climate of the northern and middle states. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., lb. \$2.

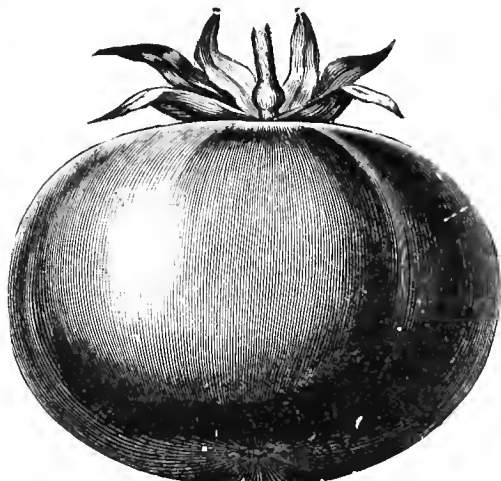


New Stone Tomato

Dwarf Champion. An early and popular variety, medium in size; plants of dwarf and compact growth. Color purplish crimson, smooth, solid, fine quality; abundant bearer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.

Livingston Perfection. Early sort. Color pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form; a good bearer; very thrifty. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., lb. \$2.

New Stone. A great favorite with canners. The heaviest and most solid-fruited of the large Tomatoes. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of any offered under this name, being more uniform, and having better colored fruit, of round apple shape;



Livingston Perfection Tomato

TURNIPS

CULTURE.—For early use, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring, in drills 12 to 15 inches apart; thin out to 6 or 9 inches in the row. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June. For fall

and winter crop, sow in July and August. Rutabagas are grown for feeding stock, and are also excellent for the table. Take up roots in November, or before severe frosts; cut off tops to within an inch of the ground; store in cold cellar or pit, or pile them in a conical hill out-of-doors in dry ground; cover carefully with long straw and finish by earthing up with from 12 to 15 inches of earth, leaving a trench around the heap to carry off the water. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

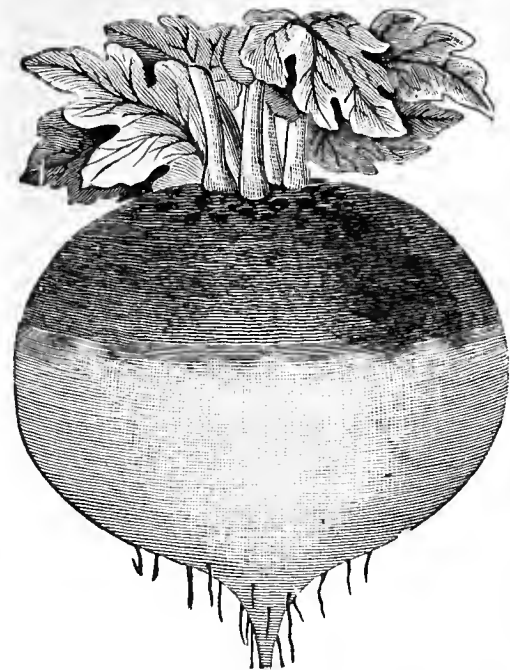
Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. This Strap-leaf variety is good for early spring and fall use; tops red or purple above ground; flesh fine-grained, of fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Early White Egg. For spring or fall sowing. Flesh white, firm, fine-grained. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Skirving's Purple-Top. A well-known yellowish purple variety, of large size; fine quality; good for cooking or for stock. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Sweet German, or Long White French. Universally considered to be the sweetest, mildest-flavored, finest-grained Turnip for table use; solid as a stone, and will remain in this condition until spring if properly cared for. Has no equal as a winter Turnip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Long White, or Cow Horn. Flesh white, fine-grained and sweet, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.



Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga

Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga. This strain is of American origin, bred of a smaller top and hard neck; bulb of great size, yellow flesh and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 60 cts.

White French. An excellent sort for table or stock; flesh firm, white and solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 40 cts.

POTATOES

Grown Expressly for Seed

One peck will plant about 125 hills, 12 bushels to the acre

CULTURE.—The Potatoes we offer to our customers this year are Aroostook county, Maine, stock grown especially for seed. The whole crop has been hand-picked. Our Potatoes are packed in bags, 165 lbs. net, will be sold in any quantity, and no charge for bags. We are always glad to quote prices.

Bovee. This is one of the best extra-early Potatoes. It resembles the Beauty of Hebron, but matures much earlier, and yields better than that good old-fashioned kind.

Early Rose. We are prepared to furnish fine Maine-grown Early Rose Potatoes in any quantity. Prices on application.

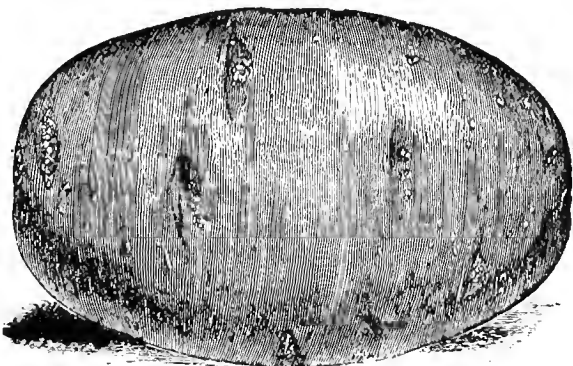
Beauty of Hebron. Of rapid and vigorous growth, ripening a week ahead of Early Rose, which it far exceeds in earliness, productiveness and excellence for table use, either boiled or baked; a good keeper; pure white skin; flesh rich and delicate. Price on application.

Green Mountain. A late Potato, which does well on all kinds of soils; very productive; oval in shape; good keeper, of fine quality. Price on application.

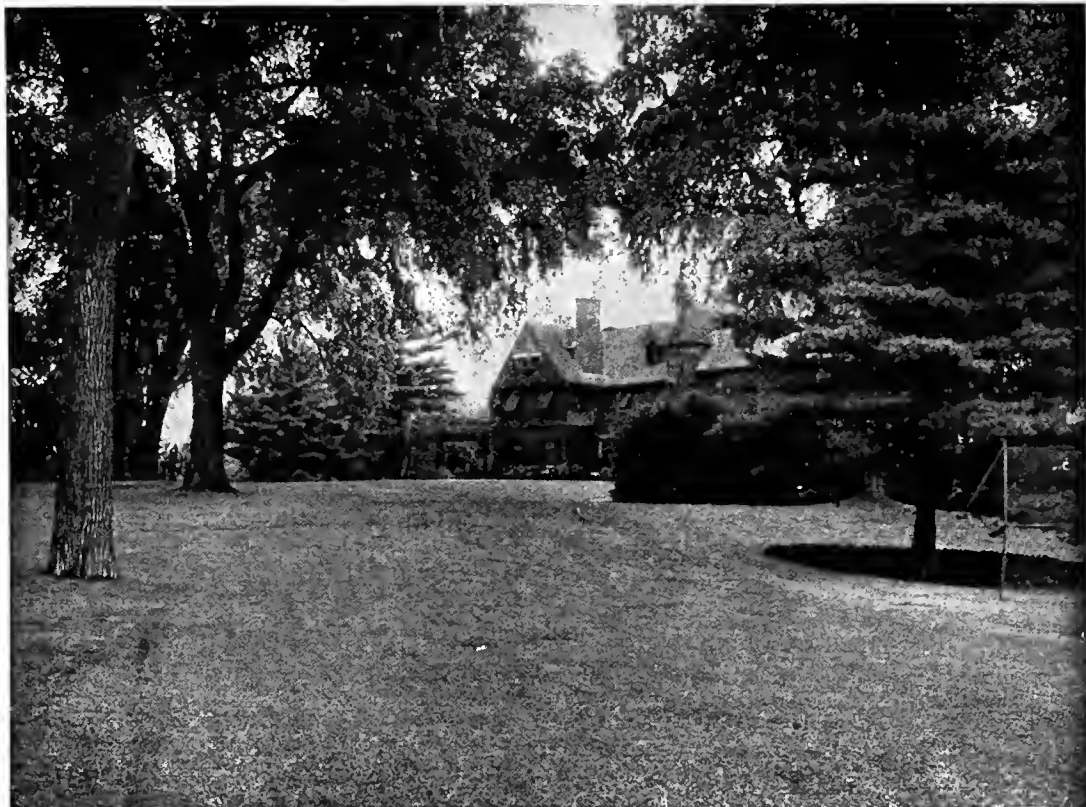
Irish Cobbler. A wonderful Potato. It will outyield all other early kinds and equal most of the later varieties. Color a pure creamy white.

Carman No. 1. White flesh, medium late sort, of perfect quality.

Carman No. 3. A type with a long pedigree. Try it.



Early Rose Potato



BROOKLAWN LAWN GRASS SEED

This seed is named after the noted golf links at Bridgeport, Conn. The mixture we offer is largely composed of the kinds of grasses that will thrive in this vicinity, and are particularly adapted for lawns that have hard usage, where that soft velvety effect is desired. With the use of this mixture, and with proper care, the best of lawns can be produced. This special brand at 25 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. or more at 20 cts. per lb.

Grass and Clover Seeds

We shall be pleased to submit samples and quote prices. Prices subject to market fluctuation.

Timothy, or Herd Grass. A well-known nutritious grass on most soils. Will produce a better crop than any other variety. We offer a particularly choice sample of seed. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre, if alone, 45 lbs. to the bus.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. A fine hardy, very compact grass. Very permanent, readily forming a heavy sward; excellent for pasture. Sow 4 bus. per acre if alone, 10 lbs. to the bus.

Orchard. One of the earliest grass plants. Yields immense crops and is excellent for pasture or hay. Should be cut as it is coming into bloom, and will produce a heavy second crop. One of the best growers. Sow 3 bus. per acre, 14 lbs. to the bus.

Red Top. A valuable native permanent grass, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing our hot climate. We received this seed in finest quality direct from the western growers. Sow 3 bus. to an acre if alone. It is generally sown mixed with Timothy— $1\frac{1}{2}$ bus. of Red Top, $\frac{1}{4}$ bus. of Timothy, 10 lbs. to the bus.

Red Top, Clean Seed. Chaff and weeds sifted out; extra fine.

Sheep Fescue. Slender blades and growing in close, compact clumps, and from 6 to 10 inches in height. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre, 12 lbs. to the bus. Per bus. of 12 lbs., \$2.

Meadow Fescue. Of more value in mixtures for permanent pastures.

Tall Meadow Fescue. Early, nutritious and productive in pastures of wet or clay soil.

Kentucky Blue Grass. Fancy, clean seed, 14 lbs. per bus.

Hungarian Grass. Valuable annual forage plant. 1 bus. per acre.

CLOVERS

All carefully cleaned and selected samples.

White. Excellent for lawns, as it remains green. 60 lbs. to the bus.

Crimson. An annual which flourishes well on poor soil. Grows about 2 feet high. Sow during July or August. Often cuts ten tons of good fodder if cut from May 1 to 10.

Alsike, or Hybrid. Equal in nutritive value to the Red Clover and excellent for land that is Clover-sick.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne. A Clover-like perennial, well adapted to light soil, producing a heavy crop of foliage. Stands cutting three or four times a season. Sow 15 to 25 lbs. per acre, 60 lbs. to the bus.

FIELD SEEDS

Gow-Peas (Whippoorwill). A very large-maturing variety of upright or bush growth, ripening early. The crop may be harvested any time to plant winter grain in the fall, providing seeds can be planted by the middle of May. The seed is light brown, speckled dark brown, of the same size and coloring as the egg of the whippoorwill. Qt. 20 cts., pk. 65 cts., bus. \$2.25.

Canada Field Peas. A small-seeded, very hardy Pea, which is valuable to sow early in the spring in connection with stiff straw oats. It produces green forage and is used for making ensilage. It can also be sown later at the rate of three bushels per acre broadcast early in the spring or in midsummer to turn under to enrich the land. The plants gather a large supply of nitrogen from the air. Write for prices.

FARM SEEDS

The prices on all Farm Seeds are net, subject to change, without notice

Fodder Corn. For cutting for ensilage or curing for fodder.

Improved Leaming Corn. This is a deuted flint variety. Ears large; fine, deep, large grains of dark orange color and small red cob; stalks medium-sized; a great favorite. Qt. 10 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40. Special prices on larger quantities.

Early Sandford Corn. Extensively used in various parts of New England for grain as well as for fodder and ensilage. It grows luxuriantly and is very prolific; stalks large, with plenty of leaves and a handsome ear 12 inches long. Pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40.

Southern White Sheep Tooth Corn. A large producer, grown largely for ensilage. Our seed is selected stock, grown especially for seed. Pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.40.

Southern White Horse Tooth Corn. Not nearly so valuable for ensilage as Sheep Tooth. Bus. \$1.

Eight-Row Yellow Canada Corn (Flint). Pk 40 cts., bus \$1.50.

Longfellow Corn. Eight-rowed, yellow flint; long ears, small cobs. Qt. 15 cts., pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.50.

Pride of the North Corn. An early dent variety which has been grown in the East to some extent for grain, but more for ensilage. Although not of as rank growth as other varieties of this type, it is, on account of its early production of ears, popular with some for the latter purpose, especially with those having cold, clayey soil. Qt. 15c., pk. 50c., bus. \$1.40.

Spring Rye. Is valuable for sowing when winter grain has been killed. It ripens early and produces an abundance of grain and straw.

Winter Rye. The standard variety used for fall sowing, White Rye, is superior for winter use.

Japanese Buckwheat. This plant is of stronger growth than common Buckwheat, while the kernels are fully twice the size. The flour is fully equal in quality to that of other Buckwheats, and it will succeed through the eastern states. Pk. 50 cts., bus. \$1.25.

Soja Bean. Dwarf, early plants, growing over 18 inches in height. Always productive; have small, round seed. Pkt. 5 cts., qt. 20 cts., 2 qts. 35 cts., pk. \$1.25

ARMOUR'S PURE ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

Some seed doesn't bring harvest, but you can't harvest without seed. This is an unfailing principle. There are many other conditions which must be met to insure even a fair harvest. The seed must have attention—must be fed and carefully tended—the seed must be made to grow. It receives its nourishment from the soil, consequently the soil must be fed with the plant-food necessary for the proper nutrition of the plants. This is supplied by the application of proper fertilizers. Farm fertilizers are good, but in most cases they do not supply in sufficient quantity and balance the elements necessary to the highest soil fertility or crop development. This is found in the best form in the Armour Pure Animal Fertilizers. The brands produced by the Armour Fertilizer Works are the best fertilizers that can be manufactured, and contain all the elements necessary to the highest possible soil development. They are made from the best animal materials obtainable, and adapted to all conditions of soil. The mechanical condition is perfect. The consistent application of Armour's Fertilizers will result in increased soil fertility, increased crops and a consequent increase in profit. No soil is so poor but that it will be benefited by the proper application of Armour's Animal Fertilizers

Bone Meal. Made from bones steamed in vats and thus rendered readily available in the soil. Positively not adulterated or manipulated in any way; is ground very fine. It enriches and builds up the soil. Is very largely used on winter wheat and cereals of all kinds, meadows and lawns.

Ammoniated Bone with Potash. For barley, wheat, oats, clover, beans, rye, peas, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc., and as a general farm fertilizer.

Fruit and Root-Crop Special. For fruit trees, small fruits, sugar beets, onions, potatoes, etc. Quick in starting, lasting in effect.

All Soluble. A quick, strong fertilizer. Especially adapted for tobacco, hops, potatoes, flax, sugar beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, fruits, etc. Very finely ground and dried.

Bone, Blood and Potash. Made of dissolved bone meal, dried blood, with potash in the form of sulphate added. It is especially adapted for the culture of hops, tobacco, potatoes, celery, asparagus, corn, oats, turnips, fruits, and wherever a very concentrated fertilizer is wanted.

Send for our catalogue of farm tools.

SWEET PEAS

Mixed varieties, comprising only newest and choicest varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Paris Green. For killing potato-bugs, worms, caterpillars and bugs of all kinds. Price according to quantity. Single pound, 20 cts.

Bordeaux Mixture. A preparation ready for use by the simple addition of water. One gallon of our Bordeaux Mixture will make 50 gallons of solution. Gallon can, 90 cts.

Whale-Oil Soap. For washing all kinds of plants. Sure death to insects. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 6 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10 cts., 5 lbs. 45 cts.

Sulphur (powder). A valuable protection against mildew. Lb. 6 cts.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt. This is the best remedy that has been found for the destruction of the San José scale. It is now recommended by all state experiment stations. One gallon of our mixture will make from 20 to 40 gallons of solution by the simple addition of water. Gal. \$1.

Slug-Shot. For destroying cabbage, turnip and potato bugs, currant worms, etc. 5 lbs. 25 cts.

Hellebore (powdered). For destroying slug, worms and caterpillars. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15 cts.

Kerosene Emulsion. Ready for use by simply adding water. For cabbage worms, caterpillars, rose-bugs, lice of all kinds, scale on trees, and for all kinds of sucking insects, on either plants or animals.

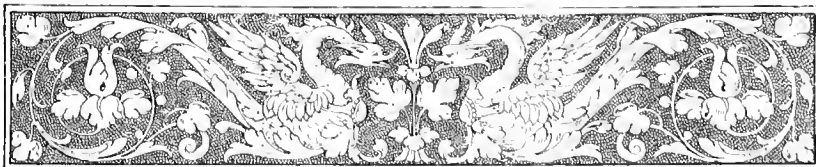
Tobacco Dust. Dust on plants while they are moist. It destroys all kinds of insects. Lb. 4 cts.

Bug Death. A patented non-poisonous powder, entirely different from anything yet offered for the purpose, and as effectual as Paris Green. It is sure death to the potato, squash and cucumber bugs, currant and tomato worms; also other plant- and vine-eating pests. If used according to directions injury cannot result to the most tender plants, and it has a tendency to assist growth. For potatoes, a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb package is sufficient for an acre. Bug Death may be applied with a shaker or mixed with water and sprayed.

INDEX

	PAGE
Artichoke	2
Asparagus	2
Beans	2, 3
Beets	4
Broccoli	4
Brussels Sprouts	4
Cabbage	5
Carrots	6
Cauliflower	6
Celeriac	8
Celery	8
Chervil	5
Chicory	6
Clover Seed	19
Corn	7
Corn Salad	6
Cress	9
Cucumbers	8
Dandelion	9
Eggplant	9
Endive	9
Farm Seeds	20
Fertilizers	20
Field Seeds	20
Fungicides	3d cover
Grass Seeds	19
Gumbo	11
Insecticides	3d cover
Kale	9

	PAGE
Lawn Grass Seed	19
Leek	9
Lettuce	10
Mangel-Wurzel	4
Muskmelons	10, 11
Mustard	11
Nasturtiums	11
Okra	11
Onions	12
Oyster Plant	16
Parsley	14
Parsnips	14
Peas	13, 14
Peppers	15
Potatoes	18
Pumpkins	12
Quantity of Seed to an Acre	2d cover
Radishes	15
Rhubarb	15
Salsify	16
Spinach	16
Squash	15, 16
Sunflower Seed	16
Sweet Peas	20
Tobacco	17
Tomatoes	17
Turnips	18
Watermelons	11



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